...EMBER 26, 1853.

...HANGHAE.

...der	Gazetted	Horse-power
...Coste, Bt.,	1848	..
...man,	1845	220
	Comm'ned.	
...alker,	1850	..
...s,		
...e.		

...IN TO SHANGHAE.

...red. ...rds	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
...53	..2,590	....	....
...20	.. 670	.. 300	....

...E,—*Season* 1852-53.

... TEA. ...s.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
...8,000	38,664,100*	24,181
...4,700	22,900,300†	420
...	4,660,000‡	..
...	2,414,000‡	2,719
...	426,200	..
...	366,400	..
...	69,431,000	27,962

...s. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
...mpoa for New York.

...T BRITAIN *Direct*,

Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'keens Cases
21	....	....	....
1,556	....	54	....
517	....	....	....
3,061	....	....	....
2,386	....	....	49
1,053	....	73	....
864	....	....	....
354	....	44	....
2,616	....	50	....
639	....	90	....
555	....	....	....
474	....	....	....
1,303	....	....	....
1,392	....	....	....
705	....	....	....
470	....	....	....
20	....	101	....
295	....	....	....
86	....	....	....
84	....	....	....
420	....	....	....
142	....	....	....
541	....	....	....
929	....	....	....
716	....	....	....

...COASTWISE,

...RAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
....	531	....
....	653	....
....	881	cases 27
....	264	cases 8
....	814	....

... AUSTRALIA,

...RAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
120,000	....	....
169,872	....	....
373,709	....	....

Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
231,375	8	10,515
605,400	10½	....
338,628	31¼	2,460
996,500	167	....
875,200	81	....
678,600	....	....
599,300	....	....
754,600	....	4,300
793,500	....	....
452,800	16	585

...Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
...3,824	3,800,627	4,433
...3,923	12,459,988	15,192
...4,660	12,494,140	15,972
...4,104	15,711,142	21,176
...9,637	18,303,074	18,134
...4,113	22,363,370	15,137
...7,734	26,722,540	17,213
....	37,675,000	20,631
....	69,431,000	28,076

...Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
...23,764	11,372,141	19,117
...73,991	12,310,363	15,915
...46,883	13,867,497	13,162
...64,500	21,687,816	15,325
....	31,225,000	20,333
....	28,664,100	24,303

...Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
...514,151	1,740,787	....
...370,075	2,986,332	35
...974,879	5,623,708	415
...316,641	11,068,540	250
...400,000	18,000,000	293
...965,600	22,900,300	554

Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
8,120,400	52,969,300	16,134
8,056,600	63,763,400	21,548
Estimated	65,050,400	23,6..

...SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.]

THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 175. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853. PRICE, S^r. D^{rs}. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 *feet draft and under.*	*over 17 to 18.*	*over 18.*
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff*	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be condpcted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, and MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, November 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretory.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND. Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/₀ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shangbae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YBASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 19th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON:
444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., "*Tilbury Fort*"—*Wind against tide,* and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include.—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, "*The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid.*"

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

Tazzas from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., "*The Three Bows*" *from Moliere's* "*Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

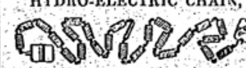
Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(*Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.*)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED
Shanghae Almanac for 1854,
AND
Miscellany;

IT will contain the usual *British and Chinese Kalendar,* together with dates of the operations of the Insurgents during the years 1852 and 1853.

Meteorology of Shanghae for 1853.
American Treaty in Chinese and English.
List of Foreign Hongs corrected to present time.
Renters of Land at the Port of Shanghae, 1853.
A Table showing the cost of Tea—at exchange from 5*s.* to 6*s.* the dollar.
&c., &c., &c.

THE MISCELLANY—CONTAINS—

1.—*Secret Societies in China.*
2.—*On the Meaning of the word* E *used by the Chinese Government,* by Thos. Taylor Meadows, British Consular Interpreter at Shanghae, never before published.
3.—*A System for the pronunciation of the Shanghae Dialect.*
4.—*Extracts from Dr. D. J. Margowan's Note Book*—containing Passing Events in China;—Chih-kiang Politics;—Kwang-si Rebellion;—CHINA—the Moribund and Nascent Dynasties and Christianity.
5.—*Extract from the Peking Gazettes of* 1853, *and sundry Proclamations during the past year.*
6.—*The Chinese Ceremony of Welcoming the Spring.*
7.—*Poetic translations from the Chinese,* by Dr. Bowring, L.L.D.
8.—*Remarks on the Navigation of the Yang-tszekeang*—revised and corrected by the author Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
9.—*Remarks on Showers of Sand in the Chinese plain,* by D. J. Macgowan, M.D.
10.—*Ehrenberg and Margowan, on the Dust showers of China,* (from the proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.)
11.—*Notes of a trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.*
12.—*Notes on Mahommedan Tartary.*
13.—*On the production and decurrency of gold,* by M. Leon Faucher—(translated from the French as published in the *Revue des deux mondes.*
14.—*On the credibility of Chinese Early Chronology.*

PRICE—*Sp.* $ 2 per Copy.

Herald Office, Shanghae,
3d Dec., 1853.

N.B.—Any new comers who have not inserted their names in the *Hong List* are respectfully requested to do so.—COMPILER.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA^s. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE,
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
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N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

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Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, November 30th, wife of Rev. I. J. Roberts, of a son.

During the past week rumours have been afloat and no little anxiety has been felt—respecting plots and schemes for delivering over the city of Shanghae from its present Insurgent captors to the Imperialist besieging force. Almost daily skirmishes and repulses from the city-walls, and frequent casualties in the Imperialist camp—coupled with the almost total exemption from loss on the part of the besieged—must ere this have convinced the ex-Taoutae and the Imperialist Commandant of the hopelessness of their attempt to recapture the city by force. Chinese stratagem and prowess have alike failed; and now the usual arts of a corrupt and degraded Government follow. A regular negotiation for the surrender of the city in return for a large sum of money has apparently been tried, and we are in uncertainty as to the posture of matters for another week. That the three or four thousand extra-provincial men, who hold the city, are beyond the influence of bribes, their former pursuits and avocations would lead us to disbelieve. Their secret oaths and means of mutual protection—as members of the Triad Society—would probably ensure their safe migration elsewhere to enjoy the fruits of that immense sum of money, by which the ex-Taoutae Samqua would gladly purchase from them his own immunity from imperial disgrace and ruin, and regain his position and rights as *de facto* Governor of the city. He doubtless cherishes the ulterior view of demanding the payment of the Custom dues now in abeyance on foreign shipping in the river—as a portion of his indemnity in the heavy outlay of his private means for the purposes of corruption. The large amount of specie brought by the recent steamer from the South for Samqua, lends no inconsiderable degree of probability to these surmises.

But there are other reasons which lead us to anticipate such a plot and to confirm such a suspicion. It is well known that the more close and intimate the view which we gain of the chief actors in the Central Rebellion—the more decidedly and positively favourable is the moral estimate forced upon us by the contemplation of T'hae-ping-wang. The letter of Dr. Medhurst published in our last issue will have contained decisive proofs of the unparalleled character of this moral revolution in the heart of China. A rumour (in which however we do not place implicit confidence) has been brought from the city by a native Christian to his friends in the European quarter to the effect that a few of T'hae-ping-wang's messengers had lately arrived on a first special mission to the Insurgents at Shanghae; and that they immediately denounced the immoral habits and vicious propensities of the local Rebels—as an insuperable barrier to amalgamation with T'hae-ping-wang's followers. This, if really based on fact, may have had its influence and made its natural impression upon the besieged party. Possibly also, information may have recently reached them of the terrible example which the Nanking leaders (as stated in Dr. Medhurst's letter before adverted to) made of the Triad Society members in the month of May last, and of the inexorable demands of T'hae-ping-wang as to the religious fraternization and severe morality of his followers. Men who have been addicted to profligacy, sensuality and crime—are not likely to sacrifice in a moment their habits of opium-smoking, lust and intemperance to any supposed benefits derivable from the profession of a new religion.

This also probably explains the reason why T'hae-ping-wang has moved no portion of his large force within the city of Nanking in the direction of Shanghae. To have formed a junction with a body so dissimilar and heterogeneous in character—would have contributed no elements of moral strength to his cause, and might have prematurely laid the foundation of new difficulties ere the main question of empire had been settled. He is probably awaiting at Nanking, the issue of the progress of his Northern army towards Peking:—in the meantime fortifying the minds of his main army at Nanking by a period of rest, by deeper religious training, and by a course of moral discipline—for those feats of valour and self-control which lie between them and universal empire.

The last *Gazettes* from Peking report the proximity of the Northern army to that city. They had about eighty miles of level country before them—with only one inconsiderable river to pass. *The Imperialist force was in their rear;* and the last broad river which they crossed was rendered impassable behind them to the Imperialist troops by the immediate destruction of the bridge.

What events are these which we are now called to contemplate! A religio-political movement originating in a corner of a remote province—gathers accumulated strength in its onward course,—and at first almost silently and imperceptibly,—and then with all the sudden violence of the hurricane—sweeps over the empire: and the dreaded Manchoo rulers and oppressors of China are found to have been wielding a sceptre of dominion—sustained only by the prestige of early conquest and the fears of the people. Except in a few partial skirmishes—T'hae-ping-wang's army appears to have advanced on one unchecked career of victory.

The course of divine Providence has been wonderfully conspicuous in the origin and career of this Revolution. Wheel within wheel, the intricacy of its movements may baffle us at first view; but a nearer approach and a deeper study of the divine Government in the history of nations reveal amid all the complexity of its mechanism—a great divine Contriver and Director presiding over the secret springs of human action alike in the ruler and the ruled. The condition of China—politically, socially and morally—was almost hopelessly wretched and debased. Its whole system of Government, of society and of religion, was to be broken up, remodelled, reconstructed and renewed. Where was the agency suitable to be employed? Every Christian man would reply that the exalted motives of the gospel and the elevating maxims of Christianity alone existed to meet the exigency and to remedy the crying disorders of one third of the human race. But even a wide-spread leaven of Christian principle operating on individual minds in the body politic (far beyond the ordinary prospects of Missionary success) would have been comparatively unavailing as a prompt and immediate remedy for the civil wrongs and social grievances of the whole country. It is silently and gradually that a Christian influence makes itself felt upon the institutions of a people. Subjection to established law and submission to the powers that be—characterized the first disciples of the cross; and they slowly and noiselessly changed the social institutions of the Roman empire. It is not ordinarily found that individuals the most eminent for Christian piety, are seen amongst the more prominent champions of political reform or the more clamorous advocates of civil freedom. A body of imperfectly-enlightened men—under a leader following the impulses of a supposed mandate from Heaven—with sufficient perception of evangelical truth to give the sanction of the gospel to his Mission—and yet with such defective views of Christian doctrine and practice as permitted him to do those deeds of hardihood, of retribution and of violence which a more matured insight into the spirit of Christianity would have checked and caused him to recoil from—was needed for a vigorous blow which should result in the expulsion of Manchoo rule and subversion of Buddhistic idolatry.

Such a body of men, under such a leader, we now behold in the Patriot army at Nanking. The empire once gained—Missionary instructors hereafter welcomed—foreign intercourse enlarged—the arts and sciences of Western nations introduced—and public, official and authoritative attention to the claims of the Christian religion secured,—it will probably then follow that the emissaries of the pure gospel of Christ may be able to correct, improve and purify that wonderful combination of essential truth with partial error, which has convulsed one third portion of mankind and attracted the universal gaze of Christendom.

We gave a cursory notice last week to the letter of the American Vice-Consul addressed to the Editor of the *China Mail*, upon the subject of our leader in our issue, of the 22nd October last, relative to the letter of Lew-le-chuen to the Foreign Consuls at this Port.

In our present issue we shall make such remarks as are called for by the aforesaid letter of Mr. E. Cunningham, and also upon the part taken by the Editor of the *China Mail*, in his own leader on the question above referred to.

We have, since we saw the attack upon ourselves, very carefully perused our own article—in order to see what there is in it to call for such unqualified censure upon the part of the American Vice-Consul—and now to our reply:—

It is impossible to peruse the letter of the American Vice-Consul, without being struck with the extravagance of his accusations against ourselves—"(1) a studied assault upon the Authorities of the United States in China"—that "(2) the editor of the *North-China Herald* allows his editorial columns to be anonymously used for the perpetration of a wickedly false and malicious libel,"—(3) the indecency of a British newspaper thus assailing the representatives of the United States &c., &c.:"—these seem to be the flagrant points brought before the editor of the *China Mail*, for his consideration and comment.

As for the absurd attacks made upon ourselves, independent of the general question at issue, we pass them by "as the idle wind, which we regard not"—as the mere splenetic outpourings of an irritated man, and which, we doubt not, he has long since repented of.—But to answer the charges made against us.—We have stated the accusations as they occur in the letter before us—it may be as well, however, to reverse the order of our reply and lastly, as to—"the indecency of a British newspaper thus assailing the representatives of the United States, &c., &c." The writer seems to attach much importance to this sentence—we, unfortunately perhaps, none at all.—Every body conversant with China—knows full well, that ours is the only local paper published at Shanghae—that to do the foreign community justice, it must deal with every public topic that springs up around us—that the *North-China Herald* is a paper written for the perusal of, and identified with the interests of, Americans, British, and French, and any other residents of our mixed community—that it would, therefore, be unpardonable in the editor of that paper not to treat of important topics, and especially, such grave topics as those connected with international policy, broached in the question we discussed in the obnoxious article alluded to—and, therefore, whether "it would derive any additional force from its endorsement by the *North-China Herald*" or no, it was clearly our duty to canvass it. If it be, as the writer, Mr. E. Cunningham *maliciously* asserts—"the editor of the *Herald*, is a puppet, well known to be constantly pulled by others" we hope the strings will be so admirably adjusted, that the mechanism will be perfect and not, like the Provisional Rules of the U. S. Consulate give such an uncertain sound, that the American Citizens of the Union know not what their authorities would be at.

We next come to the assertion that, by our comments on Lew-le-chuen's letter, "we have perpetrated a wickedly false and malicious libel."—We must say that if we really have done so, we would be the first to acknowledge the flagrancy of our conduct—but we must demur *in toto* to this accusation—when we recollect, that "public opinion" has throughout the discussion of the Mahchow difficulty, pointed at the leaning towards the imperialist cause, or perhaps Samqua's rather, by the public authorities of the United States, from the first announcement of the state of affairs at Nanking, up to the present day—and further—it has not only been in the mouths of all the Americans, with whom we have come in contact—but has even penetrated as far as India, which we pointed out not long ago, in an article extracted from the *Friend of India*—and not only so, but, has actually been the subject of comment in the public journals of Great Britain and also of the United States.

With regard to the last question we shall deal with, in the letter referred to—we totally deny that our article was any "studied assault upon the public authorities of the United States,"—we had the letter of Lew-le-chuen cursorily submitted to our notice and having subsequently obtained an independent copy of it, without limitation as to its use—we deemed ourselves called upon to make the comments that we published—at the same time, we accompanied our remarks with the observation;—"we hope it (the accusation) is not a just one—and that it can be met by a denial." And let it be observed—had the American Vice-Consul by a private note—or through any of his friends denied the charge—we should have had great pleasure in publishing it. Looking, however, at the accusation as it stood—and which was asserted by many to be truth—we thought it only consistent with our duty as an impartial public journalist, to denounce the interference complained of, and to point out its probable results.

In conclusion, we shall only say, that we never have allowed private pique to interfere with our public duties—but whether agreeable or otherwise we hope, we shall never flinch from the expression of public opinion or our own, when called upon to do so.

We understand that Samqua has addressed a letter to the various foreign Consuls, on the authority of the lieut.-governor, saying that the imperialists expected shortly to take the city of Shanghae, in which case there would be a search for rebels in all directions, some of whom would doubtless pretend that they were in the employ of the foreign Consuls; and, as it would be difficult to distinguish right from wrong, Samqua says he is commanded to draw up the letter in question, in order that a list may be made out of all the linguists, compradores, head-men, and servants employed throughout the various Consulates, together with their names, surnames, age, birth-place and origin, which list must be deposited with him, for inspection: so that when the city is taken, should any persons be apprehended who say that they are employed under the jurisdiction of any given Consul, an examination can be instituted as to the truth or falsehood of the assertion; if the description be exact, they can be liberated: but if their names are not recorded upon the said list, or if their ages, &c., do not agree, then the parties must be considered as rebels, and be immediately beheaded. Samqua further says, that he is ordered by the lieutenant-governor to notify to the Consuls, to give instructions to the various merchants and those in their employ, that if any rebels escape from the city, they are not to screen or harbour them, but they are immediately to prevent their obtaining shelter with them. Samqua therefore requests the Consuls to take the trouble to examine and enquire, as speedily as possible, in their own Consulates, and in the houses of the merchants, what linguists, compradores, and servants are employed, and immediately to make out a list of their names, surnames, ages, and birth-place, which they are to send in to him, that he may examine and compare; at the same time he hopes that they will give strict orders to all the foreign hongs, and the persons employed therein, not to harbour or conceal any rebels that may escape from the city.

And this from Samqua!!! who was himself aided in his escape from that self-same city when it was taken by the insurgents, (after the insurgents had spared his life,) and who was harboured and concealed in one of those self-same Consulates and foreign hongs: yet he would not have a single individual of those poor wretches aided in their escape or harboured as he has been. But let that pass. What a monstrous requisition is this from the Chinese authorities, addressed to the foreign Consuls, that they are to make out lists of all those employed by themselves, and by all the merchants belonging to the nations whom they represent, and place that list in the hands of the ex-Taoutae, in order that he may exercise an inquisitorial control over all the Chinese employed by foreigners: entering their houses, it may be, to compare, and if he finds one poor fellow, whose name does not happen to be on the list, or whose person does not answer to the description therein contained, he will behead him at the foreigner's own door, and stick up his head on the gentleman's gate-post. This heals the fugitive slave law, the Spanish inquisition, the Star-chamber, and all other abominations. Treaties have been entered into with the Chinese government, according to which "it shall be lawful (for foreigners) to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists and writers, and to employ labourers, seamen and persons for whatsoever necessary service, without interference on the part of the local officers of the Chinese government." Also "it shall be lawful to employ scholars and people in any port of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the empire; and the persons so employed shall not be subject to any injury on the part of either government or of individuals." Besides which, it has always been the glory of Christian nations, as it is the first dictate of every honest and noble heart, to shelter the oppressed, to protect the refugee, and to aid in every possible way those who are unfortunate. It is to be hoped that the Consuls will each and all draw up a most sharp and earnest remonstrance against this insolent interference of the Chinese officers with their domestic affairs, and this attempt to obstruct them in the exercise of their benevolent endeavours, to protect from further aggression a downcast foe, the accomplishment of which is the richest luxury of an enlightened mind. Add to all this, the Chinese authorities *have not yet got the city*, and if this is the game they mean to play, *it is to be hoped they never will.*

We do not intend to make many comments upon the remarks of our brother editor of the *China Mail*—there is, however, one point which requires some notice—which is, his attempt to throw discredit upon the authenticity of the letter of Lew-le-chuen. We have made enquiry upon the subject and from several independent sources we have corroborative testimony to its genuineness, as the production of the writer stated, and we do not believe that any foreigner whatever, had any thing to do with either its production or circulation amongst the foreign Consuls.

It may have been the impression of one or other, that some foreigner had suggested the subject to Lew, but of this even, there is not the slightest proof, and, we think, it betrays great credulity on the part of the editor of the *China Mail*, to believe any such gratuitous suggestion. And we may ask what need of it?—were not the facts of the case not only generally known—but even undenied by the American Vice-Consul—that the guns had been removed from the *Antelope*—deposited in the Ke-chang godowns—and again give up!—were these not just grounds of complaint? and, if so,—what would it have signified as regards the question of neutrality — whether Lew wrote the letter, or any one else?—that would not alter the fact that a breach of neutrality had been committed, and in a way too—that greatly compromised the dignity of the U. S. Vice-Consul, and mixed up affairs of mercantile, and official business in a most unusual way, to say the least of it—and this too, at the very time that the ex-Taoutae Samqua, was a guest under the roof of the U. S. Vice-Consul. We do not, however, wish to carry the matter further, as we have no desire to aggravate the difficulties with which the question is beset, and, therefore, having, we hope, set ourselves right with our readers, we trust we shall not be compelled to recur to the subject again.

Much speculation is naturally afloat about the trip of H. I. M.'s war-steamer the *Cassini* to Nanking, with H. E. the Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France, M. Bourboulon on board, accompanied by Mme. Bourboulon, and his Secretary M. le Comte de Courcy.

We can assure our readers from good authority, that the object of the visit to the seat of the New Dynasty is wholly pacific. It is desirable, now that we draw so near the crisis of what may prove the impending overthrow of a hated despotism, to obtain fuller information of the posture of affairs with that new power that, seems likely at no distant period to wield the sceptre over so populous an empire, and one, to all human appearance, soon to lead the van amongst the nations of the East. Besides these urgent considerations, it is of the greatest importance to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the reports, that have been published in some of the European journals, in regard to the intolerance said to have been exhibited by the Patriots, against those who differ from them in their religious creed. This and many very pressing questions have to be investigated—so as to form a just conception of what may be expected from the hands of T'hae-ping-wang and his supporters, should he be called upon to sway the destinies of this great empire—and we trust that, the same moderation and unity of purpose that, has so conspicuously shone forth in the united policy of France and Great Britain, on the eastern difficulty of Europe will equally illustrate and signalize the combined efforts of these two great European powers, when called upon to deal with a question of no less difficulty and far greater magnitude,—and, as regards the welfare of mankind, of infinitely more vast importance—than preserving the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

The Bishop of Victoria has quitted us after a sojourn amongst us of nearly six months—during which he has continually assisted in the duties of the Church—has held a visitation of his clergy, noticed in a former number, and been amongst us as a friend. His urbanity has been conspicuous on all occasions—and we hope he and his family, will carry back with them to Hongkong renewed health and the satisfaction, of having many well-wishers in this foreign community.

The Bishop has been amongst us, at a most important and critical period, and we trust the insight he has obtained of the relative position of the belligerents, and the merits of the cause of T'hae-ping-wang and his followers, will enable him to exercise an healthful influence upon the exertions of the Missionary bodies at home and abroad, for the furtherance of the objects of the religious revolution that, is so conspicuous a feature of the present movement in China.

We observe that the Reverend Dr. B. Jenkins has taken his degree and has been energetically engaged, in raising funds for the China Mission, in various provinces of the United States. We believe he will very shortly return to China. Since he left Shanghae, he has lost his wife and an infant daughter.

We understand that half-a-dozen Chusan adventurers appeared at Ningpo a few days since, with papers signed and sealed by the insurgents of this City, where they endeavoured secretly to organize an armed force. Being betrayed by some of their followers, they were taken to Hangchau, and it is supposed promptly beheaded.

The U. S. Ship-of-war *Plymouth*, arrived at Lookong on the 20th instant from Loochoo, and sailed on the 22nd for Fuhchau, Amoy and Hongkong. We are sorry to hear that during a typhoon at the Bonin Islands, she lost a boat with her crew of thirteen men and a lieutenant.

Rumours were rife yesterday about the City of Ningpo having been taken by the Small-sword-society men on the 28th ulto., but all that we can ascertain is, and that through private information conveyed to a Chinese merchant here, that a body of the above-named Society men attempted to force an entrance into the city, when the gates were closed against them. Whether they will regularly invest the city or no, a few days will most probably inform us.

On Thursday some smart attacks were directed against the City of Shanghae, at the North and West gates—a regular assault with scaling ladders in hand was

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made and repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants—19 bodies were counted dead on the ground—one man had his arm shattered by a shot from the walls on the southern branch of the New-road, and the number of wounded must have been very considerable.

The same night the imperialists raised a battery within the *Wé-kwé** as high as the level of the city wall, from which they yesterday were firing with cannon all day without doing any visible damage, and the insurgents returned their fire at less than 40-yards distance without producing any effect on the battery.

On Thursday also, an attack by the Taoutae's fleet on the batteries was made wherein, we are told, the imperialists got considerable damage—the *Clown* was much mauled by the insurgents shot and the Chinese captain wounded.

* Ningpo burying ground.

(No. 29.)

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 28th November, 1853.

In reference to the Notification No. 26 of the 2nd instant; an Extract from a Despatch to the address of H. M.'s Consul, from His Excellency Sir George Bonham is annexed, conveying his decision respecting the proposal of Woo, Taoutae, to establish a Custom-house afloat for the receipt of duties, &c. Copy of an official communication from the Taoutae respecting the issue of Certificates for the passage of goods inland, together with the Consul's answer on both subjects, are also annexed for general information.

It will be seen by this correspondence that the Provisional Rules are to remain in force; and that the Taoutae states he has received a Despatch from their Excellencies the Governor-general and Governor, advising him that Guard stations North and South have been re-established as places for the examination of Import and Export goods; and that all such produce must therefore be accompanied by a document or Pass from the Taoutae, under authority of which, examination may be made, and goods allowed to move on without observation. Application for these certificates he requests may be made through the Consulate office.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Mercantile Community.
Shanghae.

Extract of Despatch No. 90 from His Excellency SIR GEORGE BONHAM, *Bart., Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghae dated 7th November*, 1853.

"The subject has been referred home for the information and orders of Her Majesty's Government, and no doubt the reply will in some measure tend to settle in what manner the whole question should be disposed of; Until therefore, that reply shall have been received, it is my wish under the altered circumstances of the case that the Provisional Rules, which are under present circumstances well adapted to meet the emergency, should remain in operation, and that the Taoutae should be informed that until a *bond fide* Custom-house be formed with a proper establishment for carrying on the business of the Port, as well as for the protection of goods in process of being landed and shipped, that I do not myself consider him entitled to demand any duties, but that as the question is a most important one, it has been forwarded for the consideration and orders of Her Majesty's Government."

"You will take an opportunity of advising the British Merchants that this arrangement by no means lessens their liability, under the terms of the Provisional Regulations or otherwise, to the payment of duties should Her Majesty's Government decide that the Chinese Government have under existing circumstances a right to demand them, and that they should therefore take the necessary steps to be ready for their payment when called upon."

A true Extract,
W. H. FITTOCK.

WOO, *Superintendent of Maritime Customs, Taoutae of the Soo-sung-tae Circuits, &c., &c., makes a Communication.*—

I received a communication, on the 19th inst., from the Prussian Consul Ta (David O. King) informing me that 3 individuals of the firm of Smith, King & Co. who, having escorted a cargo of 80 Bales of Cotton to Hang-chow and there discharged it, were returning with one of Tea to Shanghae, had been detained at the post of Sung-keang-foo by the Government troops, and the goods being still detained notwithstanding the issue of a pass from the Prussian Consulate directing the above parties to proceed, he calls on me to write and give orders to the detaining officials.

Referring to the above, it appears from the records that, some time since, on the receipt of a despatch from the American Consul, stating that Silk and Tea boats have been stopped at the Port in question by the troops of Government; I communicated with the Judge, and conjointly with him addressed a letter to the Prefect of Sung-keang-foo, instructing him to convey our orders to the officers concerned to release the goods.

On the receipt of the particulars above detailed, from the Prussian Consul, instructions would again have been sent by the Judge and myself to the Prefect of Sung-keang-foo to transmit our orders for the free passage of his, Mr. King's, goods, but a despatch having arrived from their Excellencies the Governor-general and Governor instructing me that the two guard stations, North and South, have been re-established as places at which merchandise may be examined, all such cargoes, as would ordinarily pay duties at the maritime Custom-house, must, when passing any land barrier or water station of the inland Customs, be accompanied by a document *from me*, under authority of which examination may be made, and goods allowed to move on without obstruction. Besides, as the Superintendent of Customs appointed by His Imperial Majesty, all matters connected with Trade should of course continue to go through my hands as in time past.

It will accordingly be the duty of merchants who may be apprehensive of obstruction to the passage of produce *en route*, to make application to me through their Consuls. All native merchants who have Tea and Silk coming to Shanghae will either enter it at the North or South Station abovementioned, or will report it at my moveable office: there is no objection whatever to either proceeding, while, to the merchants of your honorable nation who have Shirtings, Woollens, Camlets or Cotton to send up to Soochow or other places for the market, on application made through yourself before the date of despatch, I will issue a certificate, which if it accompany their goods will serve in a great degree to protect them against the inconvenience of detention. At the present moment the outlaws in rebellion are being exterminated and the Government troops, posted at all points to intercept, them, have each body its own commanding officer. My business is with the administration of commercial affairs alone; having nothing to say to those of the army I cannot well issue a circular of instructions to the different posts or corps, and the arrangement I propose will prevent cargoes being turned back from the various Stations to make the necessary reference to myself.

I am writing to the Prussian Consul, in acknowledgement of his letter, to conform to this rule, and I am bound at the same time to communicate the same to yourself to whom I shall be obliged if you will call on the merchants to act as I require.

A necessary communication addressed to H. B. M.'s Consul ALCOCK.

Heen-fung, 3rd year, 10th moon, 21st day.
(Nov. 21st, 1853.)

Translated by
(Signed) T. F. WADE, *Vice-Consul, Officiating Interpreter.*

SHANGHAE, *28th November*, 1853.

ALCOCK, *Consul, makes this communication:*—

Referring to your letter of the 26th October, and my reply of the 1st November respecting the Establishment of a Provisional Custom-house afloat in two boats, and your request that the transaction of Custom's business in respect of duties on board of these, for the time being, might be sanctioned. I have now received the Instructions of His Excellency H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, and I am to state that until a *bond fide* Custom-house be formed with a proper Establishment for carrying on the business of the Port, as well as for the protection of goods in process of being landed and shipped; His Excellency does not himself consider you entitled to demand any duties, but as the question is a most important one, it has been forwarded for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

In the mean time means having been taken by the Provisional Rules established immediately after the capture of Shanghae, to secure the payment in full of all duties, on British ships loading, or unloading from that date, and without ultimate prejudice either to the Custom-house or Merchant should it finally be decided that the Chinese Government are entitled to claim them, I have to inform you that these Regulations will continue in force and be strictly adhered to.

I take this opportunity while writing on the subject of duties to acknowledge your official communication of the 27th instant, respecting the passage and protection of goods to and from the Interior during the present disturbed state of the Provinces.

I understand you to inform me that their Excellencies the Governor-general and Governor having instructed you the Hon'ble Taoutae that two Guard Stations North and South have been re-established as places at which merchandize may be examined, all such cargoes (as would ordinarily pay duties) at the maritime Custom-house, must when passing any land barrier or western station of the (inland) Customs be accompanied by a document from you the Superintendent of Customs, under authority of which examination may be made and goods allowed to move on without obstruction. And that in like manner British Merchants having Shirtings, Woollens, &c., to send up to Soochow or other places for a market may, on application to you through the Consulate obtain a certificate or pass from you which will serve in a great degree to protect such goods from inconvenience or detention.

To this provisional arrangement as a means of facilitating the transmission of goods to and from the Coast under existing circumstances I make no objection;—it being clearly understood that the necessity of obtaining and exhibiting such certificates shall not be made the pretext for levying contrary to Treaty, either maritime duties or extra charges of any kind at the various guards or stations upon the goods in the Interior;—and with this understanding I shall make known to the Merchants of my Country, the orders conveyed to you by their Excellencies the Governor-general and Governor, together with the steps necessary to obtain the said passes in conformity therewith.

A necessary communication.

(Signed), RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To WOO, *Taoutae, &c., &c., &c.*

True Copies,
W. H. FITTOCK.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Further account of the progress of the Rebels.

The *Gazette* of the 14th of October, contains an imperial decree, stating that the rebels who had *escaped* from Shan-se and entered Pih-chih-le had recently been pursued and routed by Shing-paou at the head of the combined imperial forces; it also states that Shing-paou had intercepted them in their progress and beaten them in several engagements. At present the emperor has commanded King Hwuy-tsin, under the title of "the great general invested with imperial powers," and the King of Ko-urh-sin, named Sang-kih-lin-sin, under the title of "the great officer second in command," immediately to take the troops quartered in the capital, together with the Tsa-ha-urh Tartars from Manchuria, and the Monguls belonging to the third eastern league, and unite themselves with Shing-paou, in order to exterminate the rebels; thus, wherever the celestial lance is pointed, it will not be difficult with a single roll of the drum to exterminate the rebels. It is considered, however, that the lower classes of people, in and outside of the capital, together with the villagers near the imperial residence, whose means of information are so very limited, will most probably listen to and believe the idle tales which are in circulation, until they get into a state of alarm and confusion—the emperor therefore orders the kings, and great officers, with the commanders of troops who guard the capital, the prefect of Shun-teen-foo, and the viceroy of Pih-chih-le, to draw up an account of the defeat of the rebels, with their present distressed condition, and have this printed and circulated for general information; ordering the merchants and people in the cities and villages each to follow their several occupations, and mutually to institute inquiries, that in case of there being any suspicious circumstances, or persons who get up stories and create disturbances, they should seize them at once, and punish severely, thus than sustaining the emperor in his fervent wish to quell rebellion and pacify the people.

The same *Gazette* contains, a report from Shing-paou, informing the emperor that he had pursued the rebels, and gained several victories over them. According to his account, on the 8th of October, he arrived at Ching-ting, and finding that the rebels were in possession of Kaou-ching, he despatched a force to attack them. He also heard that the rebel force had constructed a floating bridge across the river Hoo-to, outside the north gate of that city where they crossed over. That when the imperial troops approached Kaou-ching, they heard that only one half of the rebels had crossed the river, and that there were two or three thousand still in the city. The imperial troops then rushed into the city, and killed a couple of hundred insurgents, who being discomfited fled in a body towards the north gate, whither they were pursued by the imperialists, up to the banks of the river. The rebels seeing the imperial troops advancing with great eagerness, immediately burnt the bridge, and a large number of them fell into the water. The imperialists captured a couple of guns and some powder. The *defeated* rebels then took advantage of the night and *fled* to Shin-chow (about forty miles nearer to Peking, in an easterly direction.) At present, the emperor says, Shing-paou is on his way to attack them, at the head of a large army, aided by the best troops now sent from Peking; by which means this insignificant horde will soon be exterminated!

The *Gazette* of the 22d of October contains a memorial from the censor Fang-tsun, intimating that this is the period for repairing the walls of the capital, and recommending that the dilapidations of the outer wall should be examined and repaired by the officer in charge of the public works, in order to aid in the protection of the metropolis. He observes in detail, that the city of Peking is generally considered very strong, being defended by a moat; there is also an outer wall surrounding the inner wall, with successive barriers very compact and close. But it is reported that the rebels have taken Shin-chow, and are approaching from Ching-ting, on which account the south and west gates should be especially looked to. The memorialist therefore requests the emperor to order the minister of works immediately to examine and repair the places in question; then, says he, we shall have an outer wall to be a defence for the inner wall, and the important ground over which the imperial chariot rolls will be more and more securely guarded. The memorialist also sends up a list of the places which need repair for his majesty's inspection. The emperor with his vermilion pencil replies, let Sun-suy-chin immediately examine and repair, and let him have the list for inspection.

The *Gazette* of the 25th of October contains a report from Shing-paou, detailing a great victory over the rebels. It may be gathered therefrom that the insurgents having been *put to flight*, the various divisions of the army started in pursuit. Afterwards the rebels took possession of Shin-chow, and shut themselves up in that city for several days: but on the 21st of October, the great officer above-named led a large force to attack them; other imperial generals also joined their forces to his, and attacked the rebels on the south-west and north-west, while another body attacked them on the south-east: Shing-paou himself advancing with the cavalry from the north-east. The insurgents then came out of the city in large numbers to resist the approach of the imperialists, but on the latter opening fire, the insurgents retired into a wood: they were then followed by the train.d bands, who slaughtered a number. Suddenly a body of insurgent horse, amounting to several hundreds, attacked the imperialists in flank; but Shing-paou sent another body of cavalry against them, when the rebels were thrown into confusion. The various bodies of imperial horse were then collected and a cannonade opened upon the enemy; whereupon many of the rebels were driven into the city moat and perished. It bei,ng now evening the various bands were for the time withdrawn, and led along the high road in order to induce the enemy to pursue them. The whole body of the insurgents did come out in pursuit, as was expected, when a Tartar general, with some brass cannon opened a fire upon them, and the corpses of the rebels strewed the ground: the rest fled away and escaped. It is supposed that seven or eight hundred rebels must have fallen in this engagement. After this the insurgents did not retain their hold of the city, but on the 22d of October, by night, the whole body of them fled in a direction *leading from the south-east*. The Tartar horse harrassed them on their march, Shing-paou also sought to intercept them, while Sang-kih-lin-sin sent a force to lay in ambush for them in the direction in which they were going.

The *Gazette* of the 30th October contains a report from Kwei-leang, the viceroy of Pih-chih-le, recommending that an enquiry be instituted into the conduct of those officers who died in defending their posts, in order to award them posthumous honours; also of those officers who deserted the cities confided to their care, in order to inflict punishment upon them. Among the former he enumerates the prefect who was in charge of the Lin-ming pass, the prefect of Shin-chow, the prefect of Tsing-chow, the magistrate of Lwan-ching, the chancellor of Jin-heen, together with their families and attendants, who either lost their lives when the above-named cities were captured, or who conducted themselves with the utmost bravery even to death;—all these the viceroy recommends to the consideration of the emperor. But with respect to those fellows who opened the city gates and fled and who are now nowhere to be found, a different treatment is reserved. Among these the viceroy enumerates, the magistrate of Pih-heang, (whom the emperor orders to be beheaded immediately he is taken) the magistrate of Jin-k'hew, the prefect of Chaou-chow, the centurion of Lwan-ching, and the magistrate of Kaou-ching, all of whom the emperor orders to be deprived of office and to be sent up under arrest of trial. If it appear on enquiry that any of the above officers ran away before the approach of the rebels, let them be punished according to martial law.

The mention of the above-named officers as having cowardly fled, so as to leave their cities to be taken by the enemy, shews that the cities in question are taken. Among them we find Jin-k'hew, which is considerably in advance of Shin-chow, on the road to Peking, and only about 80 miles from the capital. This shews also in what direction the insurgents went, *when they fled*, as it is said, *from the south-east*. They have now a broad paved carriage-road before them; and if they go on as they have hitherto done, we may expect to hear of their being in Peking at no very distant period.

W. H. M.

THE following account is taken from a private letter:—

AMOY, *12th November*, 1853.—After 4th inst., the land forces advanced each day closer to the citadel, while their position was much strengthened, and that of the rebels reduced by the inhabitants of Emung-hang joining them: during the 7th, 9th and 10th the rebels were sorely pressed by the imperialist troops, and it became evident that the former could not hold out beyond a very few days: want of provisions rendered them daily less scrupulous, as to the manner by which to obtain them, and in consequence they appear to have lost any sympathy had for them by the inhabitants: on 9th inst., the rebel chiefs anticipating events, embarked such of their families, as were here, and at midnight a large body of their forces collected near the Foreign Hongs, occasioning at first some anxiety to the Foreigners, but it was soon ascertained, that they were the outposts collecting, previous to proceeding to the citadel, whence they had been called, to aid in resisting an attack expected that night, but which did not take place: during the 10th, the North and East gates of the citadel were kept shut, but the usual skirmishing went on, and till evening nothing occurred to show that matters were so near a crisis: during the night, however, it was known that Bancoon had embarked with his baggage, and that preparations for an immediate evacuation were being made. It appears that before day-break of the 11th both divisions of the mandarin army advanced to the city walls on the North and East sides, provided with ladders, &c. The fighting there lasted from 4 till about 6 A.M., when the rebels retreated by the Southern gates, and rushed in a body towards the different wharves, where the greatest possible confusion and consternation prevailed for some time, the rebel-junks got underweigh about 7 o'clock, and tacked up and down the harbor receiving on board such as reached them, but the sampans usually in attendance at the wharves kept out of the way, and as the rebel boats were not sufficient to embark the whole of the soldiers, a large number had to betake themselves to any thing in the shape of a boat, that they could lay hold of regardless of whether they had oars, or would even float any length of time:—these they overloaded, and thus many hundreds left the shore during a very strong breeze; several such overladen boats swamped ere they reached the middle of the stream, some few reached the junks, but most of them were driven on Ku-long-soo, where with the rebel-garrison they were left without the means of escape: the rebel chief got safely off about 7 o'clock.

While the imperial troops did not scale the city walls till nearly every rebel-soldier had left them, and did not follow them through the town very closely, the mandarin-junks did not approach the inner harbor, till all but two of the rebel-fleet had left it, and these they did not attempt to intercept, so that nearly the whole rebel-force got off from the Amoy shore, but so soon as all the mandarin-junks and boats anchored in the inner harbor their crews chiefly West-coast and Canton men, were, as well as the land force, let loose on the town, when of course the plunder, of all the houses and shops of those known to be connected with rebels was freely sanctioned, a good many rebels were also captured and killed in the city and about the town. The *Hermes* and *Bittern* landed guards immediately the signal was made from the shore, that the rebels were retreating, and the former vessel got her steam up, and came in, just as the mandarin-junks were anchoring, followed a few hours later by the *Bittern*, so that no fear for the safety of Foreigners was ever felt, their boats and some Foreigners' hong-boats were for some time employed picking up drowning rebels, whose boats had been upset or swamped from overlading, but an immense number were drowned, and as hundreds of the Ku-long-soo garrison, and of the rebels, driven there by the force of the wind betook themselves to the water on the other side of the Island in hopes of being picked up by the retreating-junks, the loss of life by drowning must have been very great by all those left on Ku-long-soo, indeed all the men in the Island were captured and taken to the mandarin-junks, and although it was to be expected that a wholesale execution would follow, no one for a moment contemplated the horrid slaughter that ensued of the unfortunate captives, some 600 to 700 were taken pinioned to the mandarin-wharf at low water, accompanied by Canton junk-men, armed with knives and spears and made to land and stoop, when they were cut across the neck, and pushed over the wharf into the mud or water, where they were speared and tortured in the most brutal manner, others at the same time were pushed from the boats into the shallow water and then speared, while this butchery was being perpetrated at the wharf, scores of unfortunate prisoners were thrown overboard from the West-coast junks, tied hand and foot and severely cut. Fortunately this horrid massacre was observed from the men-of-war, whose boats and the marine guard from the Foreign hongs were promptly on the spot and drove the savage brutes of junk-men off the wharf. By the exertions of Captains Fishbourne and Vansittart, their officers and men, aided by the Foreign residents, who had an opportunity, some 100 to 120 of the prisoners were saved unhurt, and upwards of 200 in all degrees of mutilation, several of whom have since died, probably 200 were left dead and beyond hope of recovery, and we believe about 100 were slaughtered in a like manner in a back-street, it is impossible to estimate the amount of life lost yesterday, but it is probably over 600, perhaps 1,000 would be nearer the sum.

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 174.)

It must not be forgotten that nations not belonging to Christian civilization claim also their share in the distribution of the precious metals. The Chinese take dollars from Peru and Mexico in exchange for their silks; they attract by their commerce, and their works the gold produced in the islands of *la Sonde*. This industrious people likewise send their contingent of traders and miners to the placers of California and Australia. A portion of Californian gold has already winged its flight to China; but Australia seems better situated to provide the precious metals for the eastern countries as well as the southern portion of Asia. Australian gold will there be placed beyond reclamation, for, if the precious metals cast into European circulation float in some sort and are again put into circulation after a certain time, those sent to China, to India or Africa never return: they are not put into circulation, but are actually absorbed.

Nothing seems more calculated to re-assure those minds alarmed by the abundance of gold than the almost illimitable extent of the market. What people civilized or uncivilized, agricultural or industrial, does not take part at the present time in the movement of commerce? What are the millions that can be extracted from the sides of the Cordilleras in comparison with what represents the capital created on the globe by labour? It would demand for more than a quarter of a century a production equal to what the united washings of the Altai, of California and New South Wales, in order to heap together a sum of gold equal to the annual revenue of England alone. The unexpected harvest of the precious metals is now added to a common Stock which is no longer poverty, but wealth; it cannot produce any deep or lasting impression on the incalculable mass of riches existing in the World.

After all, Europe herself does not keep gold and silver as relics. Money wears so much away by the friction of constant use, that it must be sent from time to time to be re-minted, and the loss resulting therefrom is put to the cost of society. The use of vessels of gold and silver, gold and silver ornaments and jewellery, increases continually, along with the extension of the middle classes. The workshops of France, England and Switzerland fabricate them for the whole world. English statisticians have valued the loss caused by wear and tear, accidents by sea and exportation without hope of return in the supply of the precious metals to Europe and the United States at more than 125 millions of francs (5,000,000, £ Sterling) a year. A more moderate valuation would restrict this loss to 75 millions. As to the industrial employment for articles of Luxury, the sums of gold and silver annually in use are estimated by M. Jacob at 148 million francs, without reckoning the consumption of the American Union. Mr. M'Culloch who comprises the United States in his calculations, makes it only 150 millions. France alone employing more than 30 millions, one may admit, without fear of exaggeration, the sum of 125 millions for the gold and silver applied to domestic uses. Here then is an annual consumption of 200 millions to defray. The place that gold takes in this absorption of the precious metals becomes daily of greater importance.

What remains in Europe at the present day of the enormous mass of precious metals that Mexico and Peru have poured into it during three centuries? The gold and silver now figuring in the circulation hardly represent the quantities that the mines have produced for the last fifty years. The thirty milliards that America had sent to Europe, since the Spanish conquest until the commencement of the XIXth century; have almost entirely disappeared. One would say that industry, by handling gold and silver volatilized it. France mints a very large quantity of precious metals: but the gold struck there does not abide, and exportation constantly tends to drive it out of the country. Thus from 1840 to 1852, in twelve years, we imported 123,012 kilograms of gold, and exported 71,217: difference in favour of importation, 52,595 kilograms, or 181,138,000 francs, which give a rate of 15 million francs a year. Jewellery, ornaments and gilding annually employ quantities of gold that exceed that sum; the excess is taken on the monetary reserve, and this explains the premium that gold has on our market. The rate would be reduced more than a half, if the year 1851 were deducted, during which the importation surpassed the exportation by 34,503 kilograms; but the results of 1851 may pass as an exceptional case. Even now we should have a very small remainder. Gold emigrates from our market to the London market. The Banque de France, the metallic stores of which in 1851 comprised 100 millions of francs in gold, does not hold more than 15 *a* 20 millions. Gold coin, which is still plentiful enough at Paris, is scarcely to be met with in the provinces.

From 1840 to 1852, French commerce imported 10,175,312 kilograms of silver and exported 3,681,279 kilograms. The excess of importation, which was 6,487,083 kilograms, represents a sum of 1,430,125,943 francs, or 119,127,162 francs a year. Allowing that the necessities of luxury absorb 15 millions per annum and the wear 10 to 12 millions, our monetary reserve in silver would be augmented by at least 1,100 millions since 1840. This leaves a pretty wide margin in the metallic circulation of France for the increase of gold. When the importation of gold shall hereafter exceed the exportation by an annual quantity equal to 200 millions of francs, with this accumulated reserve of 1,100 millions and with an annual excess of 80 to 90 millions of francs over the importation and above the consumption of silver, it will take at least ten years to re-establish the equilibrium between the two metals such as it existed in 1840.

I know nothing more rash than the predictions or even the foresight how little decisive soever in all that relates to the traffic of gold and silver. The precision that economical science brings to the observation of facts and the exactness of calculation have no hold on phenomena that change from the disposition of an infinite variety of causes; but it is allowable to believe, when gold is seen to obtain a premium, notwithstanding the growing abundance of importation, and after several nations have expelled it from their coinage, that the proportion established by the laws of different nations between gold and silver will not be disturbed, if it is to be, before some years.

(To be continued.)

A VISION OF 1900.

Whence come these mingled sounds of Joy, that
upward loudly rise,
Borne on each passing breeze aloft, pervading all
the skies?
It is the Pæan of the World, and cheerfully it
swells,
For of a World by Love redeemed, its music
sweetly tells.

From every island of the Sea, from every distant
plain,—
From East to West, from Pole to Pole, pours
forth the gladsome strain,
For Error's chains are broken now, its captives
freed from thrall,
The blessed light of God's own Truth, dispels
Sin's gloomy pall.
Hark! from the CHINESE EMPIRE'S host,
"Our idols are o'erthrown,
At last we know our Gracious God,—we worship
HIM alone;"
LUCONIA'S natives join the shout that fills the
vocal air,
And savage tribes of BORNEO are bowing low
in prayer,
From JAVA'S coast, SUMATRA'S Isle, and
MINDANAO'S shore,
The *MONSOON* catches up the strain, and
sweetly bears it o'er,
Each islet of the SOOLOO SEA with cheering
speeds it on,
And glorious songs of prayer, and praise arise from
PALAWAN.
Oh! happy earth! true type of Heaven, when
Man to Man shall be
A Brother, Friend, from wordly lust, Hate, Ava-
rice, Envy, free;
When simultaneous through the Earth the Sab-
bath bells shall ring,
And all the Nations to *One God*, their Halleluiah's
sing.
Is this bright Vision of my soul, to prove a
transient dream?
And is the Missionaries' Hope, a vain, delusive
beam?
Oh! no, we pray thee, God of Love! that happy
day to bring,
When all the people of the Earth shall hail Thee,
as their King;—
When that sweet prayer Our Saviour taught, shall
far and wide be known,
"*Our* Father"—Thou the only God, Redeemer,
Friend we own;
Then let the great millenium dawn,—Earth's
glories fade away,
And our redeemed souls enjoy a far more perfect
day.

AND: S. WHITING.

Ship ORIENTAL, Coast of Borneo,
September, 1853.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 20,	Nymph,	for	Hongkong.
21,	Andax,	,,	Hongkong.
23,	Star of the Union, (Am.)	,,	New York.
,,	Wings of the Morning, (Am.)		New York.
26,	Willem de Eerste, (Dut.)	,,	Batavia.
28,	Menam,	,,	London.
30,	Cassini, (H.I.M.Str.)	,,	Nanking.
30,	Eydrossie, (Dut.)	,,	
Dec. 1,	Argonaut, (Am.)	,,	London.
1,	Bay State, (Am.)	,,	New York.
1,	L. M. Wood, (B. str.)	,,	Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *Liverpool.*—Sunda, Confucius, Lockett, and Dumfries.
Manila.—Joaquina.
Hongkong.—Foam, Oneida, C. Compagnie, Pudsey Dawson, and Eamont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 2ND DECEMBER, 1853.

THE weather still continues unsettled, although the only actually wet day has been the 29th. But the usual frost and bracing N.W. wind is still wanting to realise to ordinary minds the advent of the month of December.

TABLE.

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer 1853	Barometer Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1853	Thermometer 1853 Mean	Thermometer 1853 Minimum	Thermometer Mean of 3 years	Wind 1853	Wind 1852	Rain 1853	Rain Mean of 3 years
26	S.	30.29	30.53	30.20	51.5	46.0	46.0	N.W.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.06
27	S.	30.22	30.40	30.12	53.5	41.0	48.5	N.W. to S.E.	S.E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.02
28	M.	30.35	30.22	30.30	48.0	41.0	52.5	N.N.W. to N.E.	N.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.27
29	Tu.	30.20	30.38	30.11	55.5	45.0	51.0	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.10
30	W.	30.24	30.44	30.16	49.0	46.0	46.0	N.W. to N.	S. to N.W.	0.35	0.01
DECEMBER. 1	Th.	30.32	30.50	30.25	53.0	48.0	47.0	N.E. to E.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
2	F.	30.31	30.47	30.24	52.5	50.0	46.0	E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 3d Dec., 1853.]				Mean	51.8		48.1		Total	0.35	0.46

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 28	Vostock W.	R. str.	200	Korsakoff	Japan	Nov.—	Ballast	
,, 29	P. Menshikoff W.	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm	Japan	Nov.—	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
Dec. 1	Channing	A. ship	535	Johnson	San Francisco		Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
,, 1	Iona W.	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Nov. 15	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 1	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynara	Ningpo	Nov.—	Ballast	W. Davidson.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov.—	Willem de Eerste	D. ship	686	Niedfeld	Batavia	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, —	Eydrossie	D. bark	298	Barneveld		Ballast	Watson and Co.
,, 29	Cassini	H.I.M.str.		F. De Plas	Nanking		
,, —	Argonaut	A. ship	575	Hale	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
,, —	Bay State	A. ship	600	Simmons	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	600	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
Dec. 1	M. of Londondery	B. ship	809	Williams	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—1st Class,—Lord Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Smith and 2 Children, Messrs. A. Macculloch, J. P. Watson, H. H. Warden, Jamsetjee Bazenjee, Bomanjee Muncherjee, & 3 servants, Achong, 2 Wives, 2 Children, 1 servant—2d Class,—Ahip—On Deck—17 Passengers.
Per *Nymph*, Mr. R. Aspinall.
Per *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Rev. W. C. Milne, and family, and Rev. R. D. Jackson.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ala		Oct. 29	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Channing		Dec. 1	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Clyde	820	Nov. 3	B. ship	783	Murdock	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Eliza Ann	819	Nov. 1	B. bark	286	Smellie	Watson and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Great Britain	825	Nov. 19	B. ship	492	Pinel	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
Herselia		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Iona W.		Dec. 1	B. schr	247	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	247	Mix	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Parana	821	Nov. 3	B. ship	326	Pringle	Reiss and Co.	Sydney	Early
P. Menshikoff W.		Nov. 29	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm	Augustine Heard & Co.		
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.	London	Early
Spec	827	Dec. 1	B. schr	105	Maynara	W. Davidson.		
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Vostock W.		Nov. 28	R. str.	200	Korsakoff			
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down hulk	

Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.,	1848	
Salamander,	H.M.Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman,	1843	220
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker,	1850	
—*French.*—							
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..		Capt. Beaudean.		

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE,—Season 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,303
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,000,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	3,414,000§	2,139
HALIFAX,	....	....	126,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *via* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'ber Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London			404,000	21			
,, 17	John Bunyan,	466	London			392,200	1,556		34	
,, 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool			157,720	517			
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London			380,000	3,061			
,, 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586			10
,, 23	Lancastrian,	591	London			455,000	1,053		75	
,, 25	Geffrard,	337	London			275,000	864			
,, 31	Eclipse,	393	London			343,500	334		44	
,, 31	Norna,	392	London			56,000	2,616		50	
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London			250,100	639		90	
,, 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork			300,000				
,, 13	Cherokee,	278	London			315,000	555			
,, 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth			362,437				
,, 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool			396,000	474			
,, 27	Sea Witch,	336	London			309,000				
,, 28	Cambalu,	536	London			464,733	1,305			
,, 28	James Scott,	340	London			326,148				
,, 29	Kingston,	843	London			698,733	1,392			
,, 29	John Knox,	296	London			223,162	705			
,, 29	Torrent,	649	London			921,000	470			
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London			359,129	20		101	
,, 20	Mencius,	309	London			492,201	293		[illegible]	
,, 19	Golden State,	1400	London			1,150,000	86			
,, 29	James Armstrong,	441	London			315,360	84			
,, 31	Typhoon,	1611	London			1,700,000	420			
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London			405,600	142			
,, 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London			318,884	541			
,, 11	Mystery,	1150	London		Estd.	950,000	929			
,, 21	Menam,	472	London			405,000	716			
Dec. 1	M. of Londerry,	808	London			754,800	1,390			
,, 1	Argonaut,	575	London							

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				531	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				653	
,, 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				264	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				814	
,, 30	Lady Mary Wooe,	296	Hongkong				528	

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to AUSTRALIA, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney			120,000		
Oct. 31	Emu,	305	Do.			180,872		
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.			373,700		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds.	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	....	1,813	....	451	....	4,096	230,547				6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,325
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400							605,400	10½	
,, 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,695	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279					33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
,, 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500					368,500	996,500	167	
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200					114,200	875,200	81	
,, 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700		6,000	2,800		95,500	678,600		
,, 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400		10,000			11,400	599,500		
,, 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200			40,400		117,600	754,600		4,300
,, 31	Fleetwoob,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,500	155,000					155,000	793,500		
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800							452,800	16	385
,, 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York																
,, 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York																
,, —	Bay State,	600	New York																

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,026,803	....						763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,543	683,548	537,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,143
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,													69,431,000	23,016

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,682,454	44,441	16,011	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,													38,664,100	24,403

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts and Oolong	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,989	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	554

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,397	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,072,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,600	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 ,,																Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 ,,																do.	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, Increase,																	5,728,900	8,351
Decrease,																		

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